FOR THE ENQUIRER. VAN BUREN-No Abolitionist!

STRIKE, IF YOU PLEASE-BUT HEAR! STRIKE, 12

Extracts from the Resolutions of Southern States,
ALESSANCE—Old. Resolved, That we should consider the Abolition
of slively in the District of Columbia, unless by the desire of its own
of slively in the District of Columbia, unless by the desire of its own
of slively in the District of the rights of that District, during from the
implied condition on which that territory was could to the General
implied condition on which that territory was could to the General
implied condition on which that territory was could to the General
implied condition.

flacted appetice." 6th. Resolved, That we should consider the and Carolias.

The District of Columbia, as a violation of the control of the outre is of the attracts of that District, derived from the implied control which that territory was ceded to the General Government, less on where the at over resisted, as nothing more than the last ones remained, as nothing more than the last ones of much more taxensive and flagrant in-

the state of Carolin v.—" 5th. Resolved, That although by the Con-train, all lenstative power over the District of Columbia is vest-ing Congress of the United States, yet we would deprecute any share action on the part of that body towards fiberating the est of that District, as a brench of faith towards those States by at the territory was originally ceiled, and will regard such inter-ace as the first step towards a general emancipation of the slaves

he South. - 5th. Resolved, That the District of Columbia, and Scientis.—"5th. Resolved, That the District of Columbia, and a scient territories of the U. States, are the common property of epople of these States—that the right of exclusive legislation in former, and the power to make all needful rules and regulations the government of the latter, which are verted in the Congress of United States, are derived from the Constitution, which recognized the constitution of the constitution of the congress of the second states. and quarantees the rights resulting from domestic slavery, and naguarantees the rights resulting from concerne slavery, an a interference by that body with those rights, will be unaut by, and contrary to, the spirit of that sucred charter of Ame

to No resolutions have been received from the Whig Legisla-

it will be seen by reference to the resolutions of Alabana, S. Carolina, N. Carolina, and Georgia, that the Legislatures of those States did n t goso far as to d clare, it Congress has no constitutional power to legislate on and subject of abolition in the District of Columbia; but tast such legislation would violate the just rights of the zens-the implied condition on which it may well be resumed the territory was ceded—the spirit of comproase and security, which all believe to exist in the Connation-and that an interference on the part of Coness with the subject in the District, would be properly pleted as the commencement of a scheme of much nore diagrant injustice. The Legislature of Virginia, owever, resolved in very broad terms that Congress has no constitutional power over the subject. Yet we can have no more reason to distrust our friends and neighsets of the South on this subject, than we have to dismst ourselves. They and we concur in the full belief. that any definitive action of Congress for the abolition of savery in the District, could not be had, (in the langauge of Mr. Van Buren.) " without imminent peril, not certain destruction to the Union of the States. man, who is not dead to every just and patriotic coing, or maddened with fanaticism, can doubt the truth oftas sentament. Indeed, Mr. Van Buren is so fully convinced of the danger and injustice of the action of agress on the subject, that he believes "it would intably occasion the dissolution of our happy Union; and if elected to the Presidency, he will go into effice · the inferible and uncompromising opponent of any atcompt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the strict of Columbia." He believes, there are "objections the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the we holding States, as imperative in their nature and igations, in regulating the conduct of public men, as most palpable want of constitutional power would be. proceeds to give reasons for his opinions, which must ficunt to convince the fanatic of the absolute ceranty of a general supture of the Union of these States, ald Congress attempt the exercise of such power, as ell as to convince the most fastidious among us, of the aret impossibility of Mr. Van Buren ever becoming the astrument of an infernal crew, whose objects and ends, chatever they may profess to think, must either arrested, or the injured members of this rethe must appeal to arms, and the God of bats, to determine whether our happy land shall vain, be drenched in blood, or whether they shall untain unimpaired their rights, and protect the , ves of themselves and their families in safety. Can the est wanton enemy of Mr. V. B. be so lost to every consecretion of reason or justice, as to suppose that with and man of his known sagacity, patriotism and devotion to the Union of these States, and to the glory of our common country, that there is any thing in the designs, the prospects, or even the fondest hopes of the si visionary fanatic, that could weigh one feather in and, or which could tempt him to sacrifice the most tering prospects for a useful and brilliant administram of the Executive Government-or which could, in

Mr. Van Buren says: "The peculiar inportance of the subject, and a desire which you will allow me to feel) that my views of it chould explain the grounds of the opinions above exowing considerations, viz:

after life, induce him to destroy a reputation which the

midents of a successful Administration might make per-

weight of a strong and popular Chief Magistrate from

North can (as Mr. Van Buren will be, it elected,) be

brown in the scale against the Abolitionists of the same

sction, the latter must be crushed-literally extermi-

aird as a political party-and we shall be done with

mem forever. But on the other hand, if the Presiden-

Slave-holding and non-Slave-holding States, the Union

ad without which, the Government cannot long exist.

s already divided in that attachment to the principles of

Constitution which hies at the basis of our Union,

election shall be made alone upon sectional grounds

shall be a question between North and South, or

Then, if the

etail? No! It cannot be possible.

" Ist. I believe that if it had been foreseen, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, that the seat of the Federal Government would be fixed in a slave-holding region, and that the subject of slavery would be there agitated to the prejudice of these holding this species of property, the right to do so would, with the assent of the on slave holding States, have been made an exception to the unrestricted legislative power given to Congress over the District to be ceded.

" 2dly. I cannot but regard the agitation of this subjet in the District of Columbia, as a surprise upon the he of Maryland and Virginia, being very confident that if the state of things which now exists, had been at all apprehensied by those States, the cession of the Disthet would not have been made except upon the express endation that Congress should exercise no such power; and that with such a condition the cession would, in the ten state of public opinion, have been readily accepted. "3dly, I do therefore believe, that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes the slave-holding States (assuming that Congress has the power to effect it) would violate the spirit of that comptomise of interests which lies at the basis of our social compact; and I am thoroughly convinced, that it could not be so done, without imminent peril, if not cer-tan destruction, to the Union of the States. Viewing the matter in this light, it is my clear and settled optfrom doing so, and that it is the sacred duty of those whom the people of the United States entrust with the control of its action, so to use the constitutional power

with which they are invested, as to prevent it.' A FRIEND TO TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

By request-(From the Norfolk Beacon of 10th Feb.) We are authorized to announce Capt. Robert Anerson of Williamsburg as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Acconick, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Warwick, and the City of Williamsburg.
"We are requested to state that Capt. Anderson is a

apperter of the present Administration, and an advothe of Mr. Van Buren as Gen. Jackson's successor to the Presidency."

Pray, Messrs. Editors, how stands the Senate and flouse of Delegates relative to the Eastern Shore Judgesang! Are all the Western Shore members of the Bar in the second Judicial District to be forever excluded from preferment in the third circuit? Q.

COMMUNICATED. Messrs. Editors-As you have been good enough to publish the ayes and noes on the adoption of the second expunging resolution, be so kind as to give those on the preamble, and, if any, on the third resolution.

A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER. Our Reporter is preparing a Sketch of the motions, tes and remarks, on the above questions .- We under stand, that some curious developments will be found in it -among others, that the Delegate of Henrico moved to mend the resolution, so that if the Senator could not by (what he considered, of course,) as an unconstituall or immoral resolution, he might have the option of

Accreents, they say, will happen in the best regulated families," all as we presume, errors must happen in the best regulated families,"
he Frater's Devil most ingraciously made us say, in our last, in
or remaks on Mr. Van Buren's letter; o However, language, inoth, can be stronger than that which he employs"—instead of printit as we penned it, "However, no language, indeed, can be
larger than that which he employs."

If We have not leisure enough to notice the impuat mendacity of Duff Green-to-day. We may spare

am a line and a lash, on Saturday.

IF The Annuass of the Democratic Members of the Lestature, to the People of Virginia, shall appear on Sa-

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

" Palpably Unconstitutional."

The period of our Elections approaches, and broad assections, insulting charges, slang and slander, are again the order of the day. In times of high party excite-tiont, all partiesers. But surely, there never was a par-In this country, which dealt so largely in naked, unsistained assertions and charges; a party which calculatso largely upon the ignorance of the people, as do the leaders of our modern Whig party. From His Majesty of the tender conscience in Richmond and him of "alternatice notoriety in Washington, down to the gill-pot electioneerer upon the hustings; they all, large and small, foundly assert that our Republican representatives in Richmond, have instructed our Senators in Congress, to Commit a palpable violation of the Constitution—to comand perjury. How do they prove it? Why, with most of them, it is out of order to ask for proof. They assert, that to expunge is "palpably unconstitutional," and that is all the "pho attempt But there are a few, who attempt prove us guilty of perjury. "The Senate 'shall keep a journal of its proceedings,' saith the Constitution.—The Resolution to be expunged is a part of the Senate 'nstal' keep a journal of its proceedings,' saith the Constitution.—

"Therefore, to expunge a Resolution adopted by the Se-"nate, is palpably unconstitutional." As I understand them, this is the sum and substance of their argument. Now for the facts: Our Senators are instructed to ex-

punge Mr. Clay's Resolution, my drawing a black line around it, and writing "expunged by order of the Senate" across it. Suppose the instruction obeyed to the very line and letter, still there would stand the Resolutionstill a part of the Journal-still showing, most conspicuously, the proceedings of the Panic Senate. He that runs may read them. But the great sin-this "palpable violation of the Constitution"—this "perjury," consists not in a destruction of the Journal—not in bletting out the proceedings of the Senate, but in executing the wil of the people in doing an act of simple justice to the President, in placing a lasting, blasting, warning mark around and upon a Resolution, which served for four ong months as a text for panic speeches and alarming predictions, which the people have condemned, and of which, the speakers and prophets themselves are now sick and ashamed.

We flatly deny, that we commit a violation of the Constitution by expunging an unconstitutional proceeding, n the manner proposed. "Then you lie," Whigs; "you say you expunge, when you do not expunge, for you still leave the Resolution upon the Journal." Then they give themselves the lie in charging us with perjury, unless they can make it appear, tha it is palpably unconstitutional to use a word in any other than its literal sense, although we fully and explicitly tell them what we mean by it.

A mere "typical, figurative expunction," saith his Al ternative Lordship! Perfectly "nugatory!" And yet according to his Lordship, the most high-handed mea-

ure ever proposed, to a high-minded Senator! People of Virginia! Although it cannot be denied, that the people have sanctioned the course of the President and condemned the course of the Senate-although it cannot be honestly maintained, that the act which our Senators are directed to perform, would be unconstitutional, provided the Resolution be left legible-yet, there is an honest difference of opinion, about the propriety of using the word "expunge." But, in my humble opinion the answer of our Senators, and the heat and violence of their friends, afford conclusive proof, that "cxpungis the proper word." It disgraces a disgraceful proceed ing, more strongly and emphatically, than any other word. It is on that account that it is so strongly object ed to by our panic Senators, and it is on that account that it ought to be adhered to, by all who desire to restore and perpetuate the former high character of the Senate of the U.S. A few more such factions as have ruled that once august body for the last few years, would sap the foundations of our institutions, trample the Consti tution under foot, and mock at the rights of the States and of the People. Then let the startling black line be drawn around-let the blasting word "copunge" be writ ten upon the factious proceeding, that it may stand as a warning to all factionists in future. And let those ar rogant public servants, who have arrogated to them seives "all the sense, all the decency," and all the con science extant-who have defied the will of the People and taken the sovereignty of the States into their own special keeping, be rebuked in a voice of thunder ANTI-PANIC.

THE SPIRIT MOVING.

We lay before our readers the proceedings of the Reoublicans of "lion hearted Chesterfield." an old Campaigner to run against. He deserves the far-famed panegyric, which T. Miller of Powhatan pronounced upon him, when nominating him as an Elector to the Whig Caucus, that " he knows a thing or two." But the People are also up to a thing or two; and this thing they must know by this time, that such a combatant s not to be beaten without putting forth all their mettle. This, at least they can say, with Major Miller when he was about to storm the enemy's battery, "We will no it, or The last election ought not to have gone against us. It was carried by the grossest abuse of the right of suffrage -- by chartered rotes. The Republican voters of Cheste field ought to have an eye to this thing: COMMUNICATED.

MEETING IN CHESTERFIELD. At a meeting of the friends of the Administration in he county of Chesterfield, held at their Court-House Cavern, on the first day of their Court, March 14, 1836; The meeting was called to order by Edward Ander

on, who nominated Capt. John Gregory as Chairman

and James H. Cox, Esq., as Secretary to the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following persons to pre pare a suitable preamble and resolutions: derson, George W. Cole, James H. Cox, Capt. Ganton, Mack Goode, William Fisher, and Anderson Edwards.— They reported the following which were adopted by the

The friends of the Administration in the county of Chesterfield, forming, as they verily believe they do, a majority of the voters of that county, have, nevertheless, by various causes, been deprived of the preponderance which rightfully belongs to majorities in every republian community. A superiority in party discipline in the ranks of their opponents, aided by apathy, and some-times by division amongst themselves, has been greatly instrumental in producing the effect above mentioned Another powerful agency in the same result, has doubt-less been the interference in the elections of Chesterfield, by persons who make no part of the local population o the county; and who seek to misuse, and in fact do suche correctly understood, make it proper that I, cessfully, the influence of the county for political ends meet and overcome the concert and activity of the Opposition, both within and without the county, it is indispensable that the Democratic voters of Chesterfield should summon all their energies-that they should put aside all personal preferences or antipathies, and resolve to move in solid phalanx in support of the individual who shall be selected as the advocate of the men and the

orinciples they approve.

1st. Resolved, therefore, That in our opinion it is the olemn duty of our democratic fellow-citizens of this ounty, to sacrifice every minor consideration to a perfect union, and to the utmost energy in support of the andidate recommended by this meeting to their choice at the ensuing election of a delegate to the General As-

2d. Resolved, That CHAS. F. Woodson be, and he is nereby recommended to the democratic voters of Chesterfield, as a delegate to represent them in the next General Assembly of this Commonwealth—and we do carnextly exhort our democratic brethren to a perfect union a support of the candidate now recommended to them, nd that they will spare no honorable effort to ensure his success.

3d. Resulred, That the people of Virginia regard the Right of Instruction, as resting on the broad basis of the nature of Representation, "and one of the vital principles of our free institutions"-and that it is the duty of the Representative to obey the instructions of his Con stituents, or resign the trust with which they have clothed him, in order that it may be transferred into the hands of those who will carry into execution the wishes

and instructions of the constituent body. 4th. Resolved, That Benjamin Watkins Leigh, in refusing to obey instructions or resign his seat, has therefore violated one of the vital principles of our free institutions, and instead of being the agent and servant of the State, has "so far" erected himself, according to the tenor of his own Report of 1812, into a " Despot" of the

5th. Resolved, That the following persons form a Cemmittee of Vigilance, who will adopt all honorable means to carry out the purposes of this meeting: Archibald Thweatt, Edward II. Moseley, Edward Anderson, Wm. Goode, sr., John Gregory, John Spears, Daniel Weisiger, Jacob Flournoy, Wm. Sublett, Isaac Sallee, Royal Martin, Wm. Elliss, Samuel Hancock, George Cox, sr., Henry Cox, sr., John Howlett, Wm. Fisher, Elijah Gresham, Wm. Gray, W. W. Hancock, Richard Elam, John Haskins, Austin Spears, John Hobbs, Anderson Johnson, James H. Cox, Wm. Goode, jr., John Rison, Themas Howlett, Francis Watkins, Thomas Beicher, Edmund Goode, Mack Goode, Richard Moscley, Peter Boisseau, John W. Gill, John Goede, sr., John Condrey, Charles Friend, Thomas Friend, Patrick Gannon, Row. ett Jackson, Silas Cheathain, Green Hall, George W. Cole, Thomas A. Oliver, Henry Hancock, Jabez Rucks, James Claiborne, Daniel H. Flournoy, Augustus Flournoy, George E. Wills, Beverly Hancock, Thomas Gregory, jr., Archer Traylor, Wm. S. Overton, Mark F. noy, Edmund W. Branch, George B. Robertson. Wm. Howlett, James Howlett, jr., Wm. Dyson, Robert Bass, Wilson Winfree, Ben. Hatcher, Edward Smith, langes H. Spears, Zach. Brooks, Elijah Brummall, Major Brooks, Daniel B. Elam, John B. Goode, Blackmon Cheatham, Ben. Horner, Beverly T. Walls, Stephen Wilkenson, Wm. Winfree, John Rowlett, Daniel B. Goode, Robert McLelland, Thomas Jordan, Povall Turner, Jos. Goode, John Johnson, Pleasant Bowles, Ranlolph Royall, Ben. E. Goode, John Forsee, Joseph Wundfin, John Snellings, Josiah Elliott, Robert Win-free, Michael Walls, Mark Farmer, Henry Bridgwater, Jameson Moody, Matthew Winfree, Jordon Anderson, Robert Forloins, Peter Moseley, Ben. Gill, James S. Gibbs, Wm. Blankenship, Thos. Gibbs, Wm. Wilkenson, and Bartlett Perdue.

6th. Resolved, That Capt. Gannon, Geo. W. Cole, and Charles Friend, inform CHARLES F. Woodson that he has been unanimously chosen as a candidate at the approaching election of Chesterfield, as its delegate to serve

in the next General Assembly of Virginia. JOHN GREGORY, Chairman.

not scruple to affirm, with the most solemn appeal to God for my sincerity, that, in my judgment, he is the very worst and most danger-

ous man in the Kingdom."-Junius. To what have we come? To what is my country coming? Is the fiercest and most brutal anarchy, to be the order of the day? Are the passions, and lusts, and prejudices of one man, to be made paramount to longestablished usages and the most salutary laws? Is there to be no line, no distinction drawn, no discrimination made, between the path of strict official duty, and the dictates of an impassioned, rabid, partizan zeal? Are those styling themselves the servants of the people, to be permitted to act exclusively according to their own arbitrary will? Are public men to be allowed to employ the weight and moral influence of their stations, to the prove us guilty of perjury. "The Senate 'shall keep a journal of its proceedings,' saith the Constitution.—
The Resolution to be expunged is a part of the Senate 's Journal. To 'Expunge,' means to blot out, to obliterate, to destroy; so say Johnson and Walker.—
The Resolution to be expunged is a part of the Senate 's Journal. To 'Expunge,' means to blot out, to officer elected by the Legislature—responsible to it for a officer elected by the Legislature—responsible to it for a

faithful discharge of his duties-subject to be impeached | Price withdrew his motion to postpone, and on motion of | and convicted by it, in case of mal-administration; in short, a functionary designed by our State Constitution to be the creature, the humble organ of the will of the people, as expressed by their Delegates-we have seen this redoubtable functionary, when requested by the People's Representatives to transmit certain resolutions to our Senators in Congress, take upon himself the authority, and DESPOTICALLY USURP the prerogative to pass judgment upon the constitutionality of thos

In what part of the Constitution of Virginia does Lit tleton Waller Tazeweil find the Governor invested with this enormous power? In what clause or section of the Constitution is the Governor made paramount judge of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the laws or resolutions enacted by the Legislature? Where, in that whole instrument, does he find this despotic grant

Is there no great interest concerned in this question? Shall we be told, that that is not a great interest which is here involved? I, for my own part, do not hesitate to declare, that this act of the Governor furnishes matimpeachment. This may truly be called an assumption of power; this may truly be called an inva-sion of the constitutional rights of the Legislature; this may truly be stigmatised as an act of the most odious Executive usurpation. It is an encroachment which must be denounced and resisted in the most decisive manner, and that immediately; or else in a short time hence, this usurpation may be claimed as a fit precedent authorising any and every abuse and violation. One thing at least is clear: If the Governor can judge and decide upon the constitutionality of Resolutions passed by the Representatives of the people, he may with fully as much propriety, take it upon himself to judge of the constitutionality of any particular law or laws, which he from caprice, or from considerations of self-interest may be induced to dislike. The conclusion is powerful and irresistible. What is law? It is that which receives the sanction of, and is passed by, both branches of the Legislature. What is that upon which the Governor lately passed judgment? It is a resolution regularly and deliberately adopted by both Houses of the Ge neral Assembly. Our Constitution does not recognize any such thing as a third power in the passing of resolutions, or the framing of laws: on the contrary, such a power is expressly and exclusively conveyed to the Representatives of the people. The Executive can only interfere through sheer usurpation. He is elected for the term of three years: it was never contemplated by the Constitution to give him an absurd superiority as the exponent of the popular will, over the immediate and yearly elected Delegates of the people. This consideration alone, if no other, should have trught Governor Tazewell to feel a more profound respect than he has evinced for the will of the People of Virginia, as expressed by their agents in the General Assembly. He should, also, have bethought himself of the times and circumstances under which he was elected, and of the complete revolution in public opinion which has taken place since then. Let me tell him in this place, also, that this late step of his has undeceived and disabused many with regard to his real character. I had hitherto thought him honest and sincere, though transport ed by passion and partizan error, in his opposition to what he was pleased to call Federal Executive encroachment; but since, by his late unwarrantable act, he has shown a great fondness for encroachment, too, I must be permitted to doubt his former sincerity; and will here conclude, by reminding him, that " Charity beginneth at A VOICE FROM GOOCHLAND.

## BURGHERUA DENGHAMANATERS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

they had passed the bills-to allow Richard Belling, a free man of color, to remain in the Commonwealth-al-Insurance Company .- They have also passed, [Amendments agreed to by the House ] -And they rejected the bill to incorporate the Farmville and Cartersville Rail-Road Company.

On motion of Mr. WATKINS, it was Resalred, That the Speakers of the Senate and of the House of Delegates be requested to transmit a copy of the Expanging Resolutions to William C. Rives, Esq. Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States, with a request to lay the same before the Senate.

State, with an amendment; and on motion of Mr. W., the bill and amendment were re-committed. On motion of Mr. Bnows of P., leave was given to bring in a bill to repeal the act of the present session authorising the payment of a judgment against the Com-

Lynchburg and Campbell Court House Turnpike Comincorporate the Trustees of the Charlestown Atheneum and Female Academy-to amend the various acts to prevent the destruction of oysters-to amend an act making further provision for completing the road from Staunton to the mouth of the Little Kanawha.

BILL TO LAY TAXES. ther with the amendments agreed to in Committee of the

Mr. McMelles moved to amend the bill by striking out of the clause laying taxes on slaves, the word

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Brown of P., and moved that the question upon it be taken by Ayes and Noes. The House refused to order the Ayes and Noes. Mr. McMullen then continued his remarks in support of the motion, which was, after some further opposition from Messrs. Brown of Petersburg and Witcher, rejected; and on a division, two members, Messrs. McMullen

put it was decided in the negative, Messrs. McMullen

Committee of the Whole, was taken up.

Mr. Brown of P. moved to amend the report by strik-

tax upon slaves would probably be decreased from the diminishing numbers of that property; and therefore it. House to amend the substitute, so as to give an indewould perhaps be necessary to increase the taxes to the amount of about 30,000 dollars. He made this motion in order to test the sense of the House on that subject.

jected. be from 1500 to 1700 dollars. He therefore moved to amend the report by striking out 10,000 dollars, and inserting 12,000 dollars, as the contingent fund of the Ex-

estimate for the public guard. The annual expenditure | be made, before the substitute had been read. for the maintenance and pay of that body was about \$19,000. This was uniform, and could not be less expenses of a Court Martial recently held in Richmond, and if that charge was correct, the sum estimated in the report must be increased. The amount of the expense more than \$2000, and perhaps nearly \$3000. He therefore moved to amend the estimate for the public guard, by striking out \$19,000 and inserting \$21,000. Agreed

out, the sum allotted to the Williamsburg lunatic hospital (about \$11,000) and inserting \$13,000, giving as his ed, and the number of patients increased, so as to require

After a brief opposition on the part of Mr. Brown of the motion was rejected. The amendments made in the committee of the whole

up and ordered to be engrossed. The bill to amend the laws concerning merchants' li-

The Speaker presented a communication from the Auditor, enclosing the annual report of the Western Lunatic Hospital, which was, on motion of Mr. BROOKE, or-

dered to be printed. A bill securing to debtors a certain portion of their roperty was read a second time, and a substitute for the grave, Gillespie, Delashmutt, Cunningham and Stanbill being offered by Mr. Fleet, a debate occurred, in

Mr. Gregory the bill and substitute were laid upon the The engrossed bill to amend the several acts concern-

ing pilots was read a third time. On motions made to fill the blanks in the bill, an ani mated debate took place, in which Messrs. Servant,

was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Stanard, Gregory, Murdaugh and Brown of P. participated. On the passage of the bill the ayes and noes were re quired by Mr Brown of P., and the question being put, it

Ages-Messrs, Grinalds, Craig, Hunter, of B., Turn-bull, Mallory, Booker, Austin, Hill, Servant, Ball, Price

Steger, Holland, Bowen, Davison, Smith, of G., Watkins,

Wethered, Mulien, Holleman, Gregory, Griggs, Fleet

Neill, Straton, Waggener, Rogers, Morgan, Benton Murdaugh, Cooke, Leland, Masters, Almond, Adams

M'Coy, Cackley, Carroll, Morris, Nicklin, Moffett, Jes

see, M Mullen, Bare, Rinker, Butts, Hargrave, Delash

Nocs-Messrs, Campbell, Decamps, Beuhring, Wil

son, of C., Vaughan, Smith, of Fauquier, Hickerson

Coleman, Sloan, Nixon, Fontaine, Hays, Harris, Sher

rard, Brown, of Nelson, Fitzgerald, Chapline, Hopkins

Shands, Leyburn, Moncure, Brown, of Petersburg, and

On motion of Mr. SHERRARD, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 15.

A message was received from the Senate stating that

they had passed the bills-allowing Judy John Johnson

a free negress, to remain in the Commonwealth-to pro

vide for the construction of a turnpike road from Beverly

in Randolph county to the town of Clarksburg in Har

rison county-and to amend the act incorporating the

Goose Creek Navigation Company. They have also

passed a bill to provide for the construction of a road

from the Ohio river by Morgantown to the Maryland

They have agreed to a resolution for the election of

Major-General of the third division of Virginia Militia-

And they also agreed to the resolution directing a survey

of the route for a rail road from Butord's Gap to the

of the Holstein river, with an amendment. (Amend

Tennessee line, by Walker's Creek and the North fork

A bill securing to debtors a certain portion of their

property, together with the amendment proposed by Mr.

Fleet, was taken up, and the amendment having been

amended on motion of Mr. Gregory, was agreed to, and

the bill as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Fon

taine, stating that they had agreed to the Resolution for transmitting a copy of the Expunging Resolutions to .William C. Rives, Esq. SURPLUS OF THE LITERARY FUND.

The engrossed bill, making apprepriation of the sur plus of the Literary Fund, was read a third time, and be

ing on its passage, was opposed by Mussrs. Manison and

and McMuller; and the ayes and noes having been or dered on motion of Mr. Prestiss, the question was put

of M. & M., Rogers, Morgan, Sherrard, Benton, Brown of N., Chapline, Masters, Woolfolk, Almond, Adams,

M'Coy, Swanson, Witcher, Cackley, Hopkins, Carroll

Williams, Marteney, Nicklin, Moffett, Conrad. Jessee

M'Mullen, Bare, Rinker, Harley, Butts, Moneure, Gil

Brooke, Craig, Hunter of B., Miller, Turnbuil, Mallory

Daniel, Wilson of C., Vaughan, Hunter of E , Watkins,

Botts, Griggs, Carter, Garland of M., Cooke, Leland

Fitzgerald, Madison, Shands, Dorman, Leyburn, Crutch-

The joint order of the day, for the election of a Major General of the third division of Virginia Militia, to sup

ply the vacancy occasioned by the death of General John

mith, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. HUSTER of

Mr. HUNTER of B. nominated Brigadier-General Elisha

Boyd, which nomination was supported by Mr. HARRI-

Mr. BROOKE numinated General Briscoe G. Baldwin

The Senate was then informed of the readiness of the

For Briscon G. Baldwin-Messrs. Banks, (Speaker,

House to preceed to the election-and the roll being call-

Gilmer, Southall, Layne, Wiley, Brooke, Craig, Campbell, Wilson of Botetourt, Decamps, Turnbull, Mallo

ry, Austin, Bheuring, Daniel, Christian, Hill, Wilson of

Cum., Vaughan, Hunter of Essex, Santh of Fauquier, Price, Strange, Steger, Hale of Franklin, Holland, Bow-

Carrington, Coleman, Sloan, Nixon, Goodall, Kincheloe,

Botts, Fontaine, Holleman, Gregory, Berry, Summers, Fleet, Hooe, Robinson, Carter, Neill, Hays, Straton, Taylor of Loud., Ragsdale, Taylor of Mot. and Mid-

dlesex, Rogers, Garland of Meck., Morgan, Chapman,

Sherrard, Benton, Brown of Nelson, Murdaugh, Cooke,

Latand, Prizgiald, Chaplins, Macters, Woolfolk, Al-mond, Adams, McCoy, Swanson, Hopkins, Carroll, Ma-dison, Morris, Shands, Williams, Martency, Nicklin, Dor-

man, Leyburn, Moffett, Conrad, Jessee, M' Mullen, Rink-

er, Harley, Butts, Cratchfield, Moneure, Hargrave, Gil-

lespie, Delashmutt, Gibson, Jett, Prentiss, Cummigham,

For Elisha Boyd-Messrs. Grinalds, Hunter of Berk.

For Boyd,

Scattering,

Henshaw, Richardson, Mullen, Harrison, Griggs, Beard.

BANKING CAPITAL.

ject of increasing the Banking Capital of the State, re-

ported the bill upon that subject, with a substitute.

The Clerk commenced reading the substitute—when

mittee by the House, and it was unnecessary, therefore

might be as well tested now, as after the reading of the

to the instructions, with some slight modifications. Mr

Mr. Borrs opposed the bill, on the ground that it did

much benefit to the public.

Mr. Hol.Leman said he had voted for the indefinite

postponement of the former bill; he was against the extension of banks, but he believed that such institutions

must exist, aithough they ought to be placed under am-ple restrictions. He should vote against the indefinite

postponement, and he should also vote for this bill, if he

Mr. Chais said he was opposed to the bill, but he

should vote against the indefinite postponement, because

he thought something ought to be done, and had he hopes

Mr. Bnows of Petersburg, objected to the bill upon

various grounds; and particularly alluded to the provi-sion made in it for the town of Petersburg, (one hun-

dred and fifty thousand dollars of additional capital.)

He said he should vote against the indefinite postpone-

ment, with the hope that he should be able to induce th

pendent bank to Petersburg, with a capital of 500,000 dollars. Mr. B said he had received a letter from Pe-

tersburg, and the proceedings of a recent meeting in that

town upon this subject; and read one of the resolutions

of the meeting, at which, he observed, the Mayor of the

town presided; and in looking over the names, he per-

ceived that it was one of the most respectable meetings

which had occurred in that town for many years. He

thought, should the motion to postpone fail, he could

Mr. PRESTISS opposed the indefinite postponemer

and thought it unprecedented that such a motion should

Mr. Cunningham had stated the other day, that h

could not vote for the bill in the shape in which it was

now presented. He entered into a detail, to show that

the Independent Bank proposed to be established at Nor-

folk would not replace the capital which had previous to

this time been in operation there. Up to this time, the Banking capital at Norfolk had been 915,000 doltars; by

the present bill, the Bank at Norfolk was to have a capi

tal of 1,000,000 dollars, \$309,000 of which were to be located at Falmouth and Clarksville, leaving to Norfolk

ovision was made that the branches should not be

At the request of Mr. STANARD, Mr. GREGORY with-

Mr. STANARD then opposed the bill upon its general

After some further remarks from Meesrs. Watkins

shew sufficient reasons to induce the House to adopt the

could succeed in amending hereafter.

the bill would be amended.

He therefore moved the indefinite postponeme

Mr. WATKINS, from the select committee on the sub-

Joint vote with the Senate-for Baldwin,

Nucs-Messrs. Banks, (Speaker,) Gilmer, Southall

lespie, Delashmutt, Gibson, Jett and Prentiss-82.

field, Hargrave, Cunningham and Stanard -29.

B. the House proceeded to its execution.

of B. and DORMAN.

Brown of Pet .- 99.

length.

ed, the vote stood as follows:

and decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

OKE, and supported by Messrs. PRENTISS, GREGORY

line, with amendments - (Amendments agreed

Stanard-24

ment agreed to.)

third reading.

mutt, Gibson, Jett. Prentiss, and Cunningham-52.

Holleman, Berry, Summers, Carter, Hays, Straton, Beard, Taylor of L., Taylor of M. & M., Morgan, Sherrard, Benton, Brown, Murdaugh, Cooke, Chapline, Masters, Adams, M'Coy, Swanson, Cackley, Madison, Morris, Williams, Martency, Leyburn, Moffett, Conrad, Harley, Crutchfield, Moncure, Gibson, Jett, Prentiss and Brown of P.-65.

Mr. Gregory moved to amend the bill by striking out the 23d section, containing provisions for additional capital to the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Vir-

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Watkins, Murdaugh and Summers, and supported by Mr. Gregory, when it was rejected.

Mr. Bnows of Pet. moved to amend the bill by three additional sections, providing for the establishment of a fore moved the following Resolution: Bank at Petersburg, with a capital of 500,000 dollars. Mr. B. observed, that if this amendment were adopted, rizing the "Franklin Bank of Cincinnati" to establish he should move to strike out the 150,000 allotted to the town of Petersburg, to be disposed of otherwise.

Mr. Mennagen admitted the claims of Petersburg to additional capital; but the sense of the House had been shown already, by substituting for the former bill, one of an entirely different character; and he should vote against the motion.

After some further conversation between Messrs. Brown, Murdaugh, and Madison, the motion was rejected-aves 44, noes 45.

Mr. Cussingham moved to amend the bill, by adding proviso, that the branches at Norfolk should not be withdrawn until the stock of the Bank to be established at that place should have been subscribed for, and the new Bank actually has commenced operations. This motion was opposed by Messis, WATKINS MURDAUGH, and supported by Messrs. CARTER and CUN-

KINGHAM; and was adopted-ayes 47, noes 39. Mr. MURDAUGH said it was supposed that a mistake had occurred in counting the division on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Petersburg; and he there- saw no evil that would arise from it. The intercourse fore moved to re-consider the vote on that motion; which was agreed to; and the question on Mr. Brown's amend-

Mr. DANIEL declared his intention of moving to amend the bill, so as to provide for an independent Bank | ing capital throughout the State to an extent which at Lynchburg. The desired to address the House in support of that motion, and to enter into some details of the claims of Lynchburg for additional Banking capital; but ple in his section of country had been denied them, their as it was now too late, he moved an adjournment-which was agreed to. Whereupon,

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 16. A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the bilis-to amond an act incorporating the Richmond Manufacturing Company-to Incorporate the Portsmouth and Chesapeake Steam-boat pany-to incorporate the Trustees of the Charlestown Athenaeum and Female Academy-to incorporate the Trustees of the Lynchburg Fernale Academy—to incor-porate the Goodstand Mining Company—to establish the Town of Lovettsville-changing the place of holding a separate Election, in the county of Kanawha-to incor porate the Trustees of the Martinsville Acadamy .-- And they have passed, with amendments, the bills-directing the survey and location of a route for a Read from Moorfield to the North-Western Turnpike, and incorporating Savings Institutions-[Amendments agreed to by the

On motion of Mr. Hart, leave was given to bring in a bill to amend an act pasa d March the 1st, 1834, incorporating the Town of Fairfax, in the county of Culpeper.

On motion of Mr. Woodroek, it was Resolved by the General Assembly, That the Commissioner of Revolutionary Claims be directed to proceed to main subject. To avoid an appearance that this motion investigate all ciaims that may be presented to him, and report as required by law to the Governor; and that the upon his previous application, Mr. S. would suggest to Governor be requested to proceed to decide upon the same according to the law of the land. INCREASE OF BANKING CAPITAL

On motion of Mr. Wood Fork, the bill to increase the Banking capital of the State was taken up.

Mr. Wither thought the time had arrived to settle the question whether the State is to have additional banks or t -- he therefore moved the indefinite postponement. Mr. Warkins said as the question was about to b tested whether this bill should progress or not, he was derirous that a full House should be had. He therefore moved that the bell be rung. Agreed to.

Mr. Dasiel, then moved to amend the bill by inserting after the 21st section, two additional sections providing for an independent bank at Lynchburg, with a capital of \$500,000. Mr. D. supported this motion at some length, detailing the strong claims of the town of Lynchburg additional banking facilities. Mr. PRESTISS also addressed the House, and read a

ojet, which he proposed, should he have an opportunity, offer as a substitute for the bill. At the suggestion of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Wiley withdrew the monon for indennite postponenant. Mr. HUNTER of E., renewed the motion.

until the friends of the cell could see whether it was in their power to perfect it. Mr. Miller hoped the motion to amend, made by the before this motion was pressed, as the adoption of that amendment would essentially affect the votes of some

Mr. HUNTER declined withdrawing the motion. He thought the time had arrived when a decisive vote should

be had upon this subject.

Air Hoos thought on time had come for finally deciding this matter. There were afferences in the radic of the friends of the measure, which it was now too late. They were a House divided against itself, to reconcile. and their division ought not longer to delay the business of the session. He hoped they would decide this question now, and go home to their wives, children, and triends.

Messrs. Madison, Brown of Petersburg, Summers, and Casto, opposed the indefinite postponement .-Messis, DELASHMETT and ALMOSD explained their votes, and also opposed the motion-and the ayes and noes having been ordered on the motion of Mr. McMCLLEN, the question was put and decided in the affirmative, as

Ayes-Mesars Banks, (Speaker,) Gilmer, Southall, Layne, Wiley, Campbell, Miller, Turnbull, Mallory Booker, Austin, Samuel, Richardson, Johnson, Hall Vaughan, Hunter of E., Smith of Fauguer, Hickerson, Strange, Steger, Hale of F., Holland, Watts, Watkins, Had of G., Carrington, Coleman, Sioan, Nixon, Goodall, Fontaine, Honeman, Gregory, Fleet, Hose, Robinson, Neitl, Harris, Ragsdale, Taylor of M. & M., Rogers, Gariand of M., Morgan Chapman, Brewn of N Leiand, Woolfolk, Almond, Adams, Hopkins, Carroll Shands, Williams, Nicklin, Mollett, Conrad, Jessee, M. Mulien, Bare, Rinker, Butts, Cratchfield, Hargrave, Gillespie, Deiashmutt, Gibson, Cummgham-bb.

You's-Mesers. Garland of A , Brooke, Craig, Pate, Hunter of B., Henshaw, Wilson of B., Decamps, Beuhring, Daniel, Wilson of C., Price, Bowen, Davison, Smith of Frederick, Smith of G., Wethered, Mullen, Harrison, Kincheloe, Botts, Griggs, Berry, Summers, Carter, Hays, Straton, Beard, Taylor of L., Waggener, Sherrard, Benton, Murdaugh, Cook, Fitzgerald, Chapline, Masters, McCoy, Cackley, Madison, Marteney, Dorman, Leyburn, Moneure, Jett, Prentiss, Brown of

Mr. SUMMERS said he did not think that the decision the Western part of the State. Mr. S. then read the following resolution:

Resulted, That leave be given to bring in a bill anthorizing the stockholders of the Bank of Virginia to increase their capital stock \$250,000, to be added to the present capital of the branch of said Bank, at Charleson, in the county of Kanawha-also authorizing the stockholders of the Bank of the Valley, to increase their capital stock \$400,000, and to place a branch of the said bank, at Staunton, in the county of Augusta, with a capital of 175,000, with leave also to establish an agency of said Bank at Moorfield, in the county of Hardyalso authorizing the Northwestern Bank to increase its capital stock \$200,000, and authorizing the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling to increase its capital stock \$100,600.

The SPEAKER said that the decision just made was, in the opinion of the Chair, final upon that subject, and upon every branch of it; and that consequently it was out of order to introduce any resolution on the subject of Banking at this time. The House had decided that they would not consider any motion in regard to that subject at this time. The gentleman from Kanawha, however, much given to drink, and was once confined in Camp could move to suspend the rule of the House, to enable him to present his resolution.

Mr. STANARD suggested that the motion to suspend the rule would be the most advisable course. Mr. Summens then moved to suspend the rule. He

said he was induced to introduce the proposition in its present form, separating the West from the East, because of the difficulty there was in reconciling the views of the advocates of a general scheme; besides, the disparity between the banking capital of the West and the East, was apparent to all: capital was more wanted in the West than in the East.

Mr. WATEINS said, if the rule was suspended, to allow tion, others would, believing their clauss to be equally strong, offer similar propositions, and the House would never get rid of this subject.

Mr. MILLER remarked that if this motion was adopted. he should feel bound to support a provision for an inde-

pendent Bank at Lynchburg. On motion of Mr. Horaiss, the ayes and noes were ordered, and the question being put, it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Berry, Summers, Hays, Straton, Beard, Taylor of L. Waggener, Sherrard, Benton, Mordaugh, Cooke, Chapline, Masters, McCoy, Cackley, Madison, Leyburn, Moncure, Delashmutt, Prentiss, Brown of P., Stanard

son, Smith of Frederick, Watts, Watkins, Wethered, Sloan, Goodall, Mullen, Harrison, Kincheloe, Fontaine, Holleman, Berry, Summers, Carter, Hays, Straton, Holleman, Berry, Summers, Carter, Hays, Straton, Harris, Ragsdale, Taylor of M. and M., Rogers, Garter, March M., Carter, M., C land of M., Brown of N., Leland, Fitzgerald, Almond, Adams, Hopkins, Carroll, Shands, Williams, Marteney, Nicklin, Dorman, Moffett, Conrad, McMuiken, Bare, Rinker, Butts, Crutchfield, Hargrave, Gillespie, Jett, Cunningham-74.

Mr. Semmens said he would now offer a resolution which would not interfere with the decision of the House. The trade of the Western section of this State was chiefly with Ohio and the other Western States .-The large amount of capital invested in the manufac-ture of sait in the county of Kanawha absolutely required an increase of Banking facilities. As they had failed to obtain it from this Legislature, he wished to provide means for obtaining it from an ther quarter, he

Resoired. That leave be given to bring in a bill authoan office of Discount and Deposite of said Bank, at Charleston, in the county of Kanawha, with a capital of

\$400,000. Mr. Gregory hoped that this motion would not sucdeed. If this resolution were adopted, he should not vonder if the great monster from Pennsylvania should reep into this State, and destroy all the fittle monsters

within its limits. On Mr. Taylon's motion, the ayes and noes were or-

Mr. MURDAUGH said, that if any thing could open the cyes of this House to the consequences of their pro-ceedings on the subject of Banking, it was this resolu-tion. He was pleased that the gentleman from Kanawha had offered it, as he hoped it would force upon the General Assembly the necessity of increasing our own Banking facilities, or consenting to receive them from other States.

Mr. SUMMERS said, in reply to Mr. Gregory, that as to the admission of this foreign monster into the State, he already existed to a considerable extent between the Western part of the State, and the cities bordering on ment being again put, was decided in the affirmative- | the Ohio, and a large amount of business transactions were carried on by means of western paper. Mr. Summers had endeavored bona fide to increase the bankwould accommodate the wants of every section .- The House had refused to do this. The wants of the peobusiness transactions required an extension of banking capital. The manufacture of salt in the county of Ka nawha was carried on to a larger extent than the manufacture of any other article in the State, and the business men of that county had been forced for some time past to obtain banking facilities from the commercial cities of Ohio. They had petitioned the Legislature for an increase of the banking capital at Charleston, but this had been refused them; and now he asked that the Legislature should allow the Franklin bank at Cincinnati to establish an office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston, to afford those facilities to its citizens, which they could not derive from our own institutions.

Mr. STANARD hoped that the gentleman would withdraw his motion. Those who had been throughout in favor of increasing the banking facilities of Kanawha, who knew the wants of the people of that section, and felt disposed to gratify them, would be ferced on higher considerations to vote against this motion. The gentleman, could not suppose if he would reflect a moment, that this motion rould succeed. There were strong reasons for not establishing a foreign office within the State. The gentleman's perception of the wants of his people was doubtless very strong-but his motion might be ascribed to some degree of feeling upon the failure of the was dictated by resentment at the decision of the House the gentleman the propriety of withdrawing his motion.

Mr. SUMMERS said, that as many gentlemen around him expressed an opinion that this motion would fail and as he did not wish to occupy the time of the House usclessly upon this subject, he would withdraw the mo tion.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed appointing commissioners to select a site for the scatof Justice in Ohio county—directing a survey of the Dragon Swamp-appropriating the public revenue-to amend the act concerning merchants' licenses-imposing taxes for the support of government-incorporating the American mining company—to regulate the conduct of boatmen on the Appomattox and Roanoke rivers and their branches-incoporating the Rappahan-nock Marine and Fire Insurance Company-to amend and explain the act to reduce into one the several acts to regulate the solumnization of marriages-to amend an act concerning the Cumberland road-to amend an net to enact with amendments an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina-to incorporate the Greensville and Reanoke Rad Road Company-to incorporate the Berkeley Coal Mining and Rail-Read Company-incorporating the Bog Bird Mining Company-incorporat-

Mr. HUNTER of E., renewed the motion.
Mr. MURIO von heped this motion would be withheld ing the Union Manufacturing company.
On cootion of Mr. Servant, the House adjourned.

ILT We are authorised to say, that Capt. J. D. Rich-ARDSON will serve the People of Charlotte in the next

LATEST FROM FRANCE. New York, March 12 .- The Packet ship France,

lapt. Funk, arrived last night, having sailed from Havre, on the 5th alt. We are put in possession of a Havre Circular of the 31st January. Our Pilot Boat hav-ing injured her rudder, was not below yesterday after-noon. We are, the research of the possession of a Hanoon. We are, the serve, without our regular files; but understand she brings nothing of importance. Cotton

has advanced.—Journal of Commerce.

HAVRE MARKET—J.SULAR 31.

Cattons.—The sales of this article, since our has roport, have been repeated by the property of the sales of this article, since our has roport, have been repeated by the property of the prope hole duty paid.
The prices at which the transactions in United States short staple

FLORIDA. (From the Darien Commercial Register, 4th inst.) Fuer Dass, (formerly Camp Lang Syne,) } February 20th, 1836.

The Glynn and Camden volunteers, and the Rich mond Blues, are the only companies that have reached General Chirch from Georgia, or any other State. Now, we take a little credit to ourselves for this. Besides, a few weeks ago, it would be considered absolutely madness to attempt to carry stores from Picolata to this place, with such a small force as we could muster. Our accompassiment of the undertaking is, I understand, quite gratifying to Gen. Clinch, and the officers of this station. We have heard that Gen. Scott is to leave Picolata for this port, on the 25th -the march will occupy about five days. When he gets here, it is expected that we will have not work. Will it be believed that 25 cents are charged for 3 eggs, and \$1 for a chicken! prices do not proceed from scarcity, but from the base motive of extortion. In case of a prospect of famine, there might be some piea for such charge; but here, as I said before, agricultural interests are not interfered with; so there is no excuse for this speculation. We are all in excellent health, having recovered from a very general attack of the dysentery which prevailed among us, from drinking bad water on the road from Picolata. travelled through such an extent of country before withof the House would preclude a motion which he now out inding a clear running stream of water; but such a proposed to make. He was about to ask leave to bring in a bill for the increase of Banking capital in the Western part of the Scale. Mr. S. then read the became unwell.

FEBRUARY 21 .- The regular troops which left this place as an escort, with provisions, &c., for Camp King, returned last evening. They state that the troops at Camp King were almost reduced to an extremity for want of provisions before they arrived; so that it i tunate we were here to protect this garrison while the General forwarded stores to that fortress. Indeed, it would have been a sad case for the troops at Camp King, if we were not able to convey them the necessaries from Picolata. The detachment I allude to above, as having carried an express to Micanopy, on its way to Jacksonville, was composed of the Glynn and Camden mounted men. They have been of much service here.

There is a great error abroad respecting Oseola, or Powell. He is represented as being no less a scholar than a hero-no less a polished man than a savage. All this is untrue. Gen. Clinch and the officers stationed here know him well. He was never known to possess higher calents than being able to drive a hard bargain, and was known to be tricky and treacherous. He is King with a chain, for giving insolence to some of the officers, while drinking. Some imaginary insult preys on his mind, perhaps, from this ci.cumstance. Charley O'Mathla was security for Powell's good conduct at the very time he was slain by the latter. Some think here that the Indians will give up Oscola, and the murderers of Dalton, the mail carrier, when they see the large force we can bring against them, and that there will be

no fighting. Adica, C. M.

New Name.—There was a Whig Caucus in Richmond, and their Committees of Correspondence are all Republican Whigs, but even this won't satisfy the old the gentleman from Kanawha to introduce his proposi- Republicans who were caught in the White-trap, and put on the Committee to bind them first by the compliment.

Mr. John S. Abel, we hear, says there are too many old
Federalists there for him. He is not accustomed to keep such political company, and he legs to have his name erpunged. Another friend of ours accosted us on Wednesday with the expression of the opinion that Whigs now were very different men from the Whigs he knew in his younger days-We asked him how then he came to be on their committee? He had not before heard of it, and he did not seem to be much delighted with the of B., Henshaw, Decamps, Beuhring, Price, Bowen, Davison, Smith of Frederick, Wethered, Mullen, Griggs, Berry, Summers, Hans, Strategy, Summers, Sum

Died, yesterday morning, 15th inst., half past 8 o'clock, Mrs. Ana Tate Harrison, wife of Dr. John P. Harrison of Hanover. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the house of John Poe, her father, Henrico county, this afternoon, 4 o'cheer.

G., Carrington, Coleman, Nixon, Botts, Gregory, Fleet, Hooe, Robinson, Neill, Darris, Rogers, Garland of M. Leland, Fitzgerald, Woolfolk, Hopkins, Shands, Nicklin, Dorman, Jessee, M'Mullen, Bare, Rinker, Butts, Har-Nucs-Messrs. Banks, (Speaker,) Gilmer, Southall, Died, at his residence, near Richmond, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., Mr. John M. Price, in the 49th year of his age. Layne, Wiley, Campbell, Miller, Wilson of B., Turnbuil, Mallory, Booker, Austin, Daniel, Samuel, Richard-E., Smith of Fauquier, Hickerson, Strange, Steger, Hale, Holland, Watts, Smith of Gloucester, Watkins, Hall of Grayson, Carrington, Coleman, Sloan, Nixon, laid of Grayson, Carrington, Coleman, Sloan, Nixon,

JAMES H. Cox, Secretary. THE CRISIS.

"Considering the situation and abilities of Lord Mansfield, I de

of the Veto power?

Ages—Messra, Grinalds, Layre, Wiley, Garland of A., Campbell, Henshaw, Wilson of B., Decamps, Austin, Benhring, Christian, Richardson, Hill, Ball, Smith of F. Price, Strange, Steger, Hale of F., Holland, Bowen Smith of Frederick, Watts, Smith of G., Hail of G. Carrington, Coleman, Sloan, Nixon, Goodall, Mullen, Harrison, Kincheloe, Fontaine, Holleman, Gregory, Berry, Summers, Fleet, Hone, Robinson, Neill, Hays, Straton, Beard, Taylor of L , Harris Ragsdale, Taylo

Monday, March 14. A message was received from the Senate, stating that lowing Daniel Higginbotham, a free man of color, to remain in the Commonwealth-to incorporate the Virginia amendments, the bill incorporating the Stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail-Road Company.-

Mr. WATKINS, from the Select Committee on Banks, and that nomination was advocated by Messra. Willson reported the bill to increase the Banking Capital of the

monwealth, in favor of Thomas Wall's representatives, on account of Revolutionary services.

The following engressed bills were read a third time and passed-To change the Hunting Run Gold Mining Company into a Company for mining and manufacturing iron and steel-to establish the town of Lovettsville in the county of Loudoun-declaring Pocatallico river a public highway-to incorporate the Trustees of the Lynchburg Female Academy-to incorporate the New Hope Gold Mining Company-to authorize a subscription on behalf of the State to the stock of the Pittsylvania and Lynchburg Turnpike Company and for other purposes—concerning savings institutions—to amend the act to incorporate the Richmond Manufacturing Company, passed on the 12th January, 1832-to equalize the regimental districts in the county of Rockingham and fer other purposes-to incorporate the l'ortsmouth and Chesapeake Steamboat Company-incorporating the Trustees of Martinsville Academy-to incorporate the

The bill to levy taxes for the ensuing year having been taken up, on motion of Mr. Brown of Petersburg, toge-

Mr. GREGORY observed, that he supposed the substitute was in conformity with the instructions given the comto read the bill. He thought the sense of the House "twelve," and inserting the word ten, so as to render all negroes above ten years of age liable to taxation.

of the bill and substitute.

Mr. Watkins said the bill was framed in conformity Hunter of B., and supported by Mr. McMullen, who W. then explained the provisions of the bill at some not meet the wishes of the people, and that it would operate to strengthen the existing banks without extending

and Prentiss voted in the affirmative. Mr. McMulles then moved further to amend the bill, by striking out of the 17th line of the 1st section, the words "and colts," and inserting the words above three years of age, so as to confine the tax to horses, mares, geldings and mules above that age. Mr. McMullen briefly supported the motion; and the question being

and Moffett only rising in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. BROWS of P. the report of the Committee of Finance with the amendments adopted in

ing out the resolution declaring that it is not necessary to increase the taxes for the cusuing year, and inserting a resolution declaring that it is expedient to increase the taxes for the ensuing year. Mr. B. remarked, in offering this amendment, that the

The question was then put, and the motion was re-Mr. Brown said that the building recently purchased by the Executive, known as Brown's Warehouse, would require repairs. The probable cost of the repairs would

ecutive Department. Agreed to. Mr. Brown of P. said that it was proper to refer to the The Executive had charged upon the public guard the of the Court Martial was not ascertained; but it would be

\$700,000; by which she would be the leser to the amount of \$200,000. Mr. C. also objected to the bril because no Mr. GREGORY moved to amend the report by striking withdrawn until the stock of the new Bank was subreason for this motion, that the hospital had been enlargscribed. drew his motion to postpone indefinitely. the additional appropriation.

merits, at considerable length. Mr. MALLORY renewed the motion for indefinite post were then severally agreed to, and the report was further onement. Cunningham and Murdaugh, the ayes and noes having been ordered by Mr. Botts, the question was put, and deamended. The bill appropriating the revenue was then taken

cided in the negative by the following vote:

### Messes Banks, (Speaker.) Gilmer, Southall,
Wiley, Campbell, Pate, Turnbull, Mallory, Booker, Austin, Daniel, Richardson, Hill, Wilson of C., Vaughan,
Hunter of E., Steger, Hale of F., Smith of G., Hail of
G. Carrington Colorany, Nivos Botts, Gregory, Fleet. censes was taken up and having been opposed by Mr. Gregory, and supported by Mr. Brown, was ordered to be

which Mr. Price opposed the bill and moved its indefinite postponement. Messrs. Fleet, Gregory, Craig and Fontaine supported the bill, and Mr. Fleet having expressed his willingness that it should be modified, Mr.